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THE COMPLEAT LIBRARIAN

THOUGHTS FOR THE CONFERENCE

By R. C. Bengé

Why are librarians such distracted desperate creatures? Indirectly the A.A.L. Conference this month will be dealing with this familiar question, but it will all be wrapped up in terms of personality factors, hierarchies and whether lines of responsibility should be vertical or horizontal; or in things beyond our control such as the mystical matter of status and the obtruse calculus of incentives and rewards. Here we propose to offer suggestions in a more homely fashion.

The textbooks have been intent on proving that librarianship is an honourable calling (how could it be otherwise?); they have protested almost too much about the importance of our work; they have implied that the qualities must border on the heroic. The following is an anatomy of our heroism.

The librarian hero will require dragons for his progress and the pilgrim his obstacles. Since the most terrible ones are disguised and unforeseen, the unwary recruit should be forewarned. We need not bother with those sensitive souls who, feeling that they will be blasted by the rude words of the world, have foolishly crept into libraries only to find that the world is there also. Assume that there is a true hero who looks up his destiny in the books. There he will learn that he must become administrator, humanist, scientist, scholar, bookman, bureaucrat and welfare worker. This will confuse him, but he need not play all these parts all the time, and consoled by this, our recruit will face happily his early trials. These will consist of the long monotony "on" the counter—then the important pettifoggery of cataloguing and the acute anxiety of classification; then sooner or later the controlled hysteria of reference work (oh what am I looking for now?) But being young, he will survive these and other trials and eventually as is the way with heroes, will reach what is commonly called the top.

These duties, like all specialities, will produce several sorts of monster: what are their characteristics? The first and most noticeable one is that we run to extremes. The over dedicated battle in vain with indifference; some with imagination and no sense confront others with ability and no vision. A surfeit of conscience, an obsession with detail, and inability to delegate are supported by their opposites: the mild and the meek and the too tolerant bow down to petty tyrants. Then there is the intolerable thing that our conservatism is produced by the accumulations of time which pile up around us so that the introduction of a type-writer or a new pen nib bring havoc and confusion. Thirdly for these and other reasons whenever we try to put our houses in order, we find

separate apartments which fuddle our activities. In one musty attic we keep our professional dreams—and polish from time to time an old and battered halo: but in the living room we get on with our job. We must warn our recruit of the perils of knocking down walls.

But these are obvious matters. Let us consider another factor which may turn queer the tender minded. The librarian in his library faces forever a microcorm of the world. Compare his with other callings. Your journalist lives constantly with petty public events or with the vaster world of telegrams and anger, but these are his daily bread and he does not mind. The impact of other people's lives will affect *directly* your lawyer, shop-keeper, publican or doctor, but all of them can (and do) remain semi-literate. But in a unique fashion the librarian is exposed to several kinds of reality at once. The great mutations of the world take place within his walls; the spirits of the age (and every other age) breathe over him their alarming breath, while that other one, the owl spirit of Minerva, sits above his chair and broods on the record of the past which he must collect and preserve—the history of the crimes and follies of mankind. Past—present and future are all one to him, like the Lady of Shallott, he sits and stares at—not one—but countless mirrors. To the strong-minded, this will be exciting, but even he will sometimes feel that he is on the wrong side of the mirror and at other times catch glimpses of that appalling object—himself. And it is no use his pulling glory like a Kingsley Amis hero. This is his challenge, his particular glory; there are too many books.

Next there is the special trap set for the literary ones. Some of them became librarians because they dreamt of writing—but our libraries produce librarians and not writers, so that if so many librarians write badly, it is no great matter. It is proper that the hopes of our writer manqués should vanish as fast as the dust collects on their half-finished novels. Stanley Snaith is a poet, but his prose betrays his unease as bibliothekar: John O'Leary puts on his splendid act, but it has to be in his annual report and somehow the real O'Leary's dead and gone. We have promising poets in Philip Larkin and Elizabeth Jennings, but they are yet young. Our recruit should be warned that he will be fully exercised in helping other people to read, to study, to write—he will not have time to do these things himself.

Finally the recruit should be warned about the tactics of evasion. One way out is to pretend you are not really a librarian at all: this is a resort to primitive magic and bound to fail. There are those who were true librarians once, but they masquerade as actors, stockbrokers, technicians or butchers; parading as happy pigs, they revel in their role of *hommes moyen sensuelles*, but life catches up with them; nemesis arrives in the shape of a migraine—an ulcer. Truth must prevail.

We have now answered half of our question. If you are not convinced, examine the careers of the great librarians of the past where these traits, developed by similar situations will be found writ large. The other half of the answer is simple. All specialised activity produces its special peculiarities which are superimposed on original idiosyncrasies. If you feel alarmed, the first time you visit a conference of librarians, then calm yourself by attending a gathering of bank clerks or teachers or hatters or women politicians. You will then discover *we are human, after all*. We can therefore happily cultivate our oddities, but not if we allow them to cancel out each other. Our cards of identity must be drawn up so that we know who we are: this is a tall order for the conference.

* * * *

THE PRIVILEGED READER

An excerpt from a letter received by Margaret Cook, a pupil at Ealing School of Librarianship, from her father, Henry Garnett, a Midland writer.

... During the afternoon I had occasion to call in the Birmingham Reference Library. It was just one of my awkward questions and as I had no slip of paper in any hand I was ignored! Minute after minute went by until a full quarter of an hour had passed. "Ho!" said I to myself, said I, "Am I to be treated like a commercial traveller who has forgotten his little bag of samples. Do these upstarts think I want to sell a Hoover? Or brushes for cleaning the books?" And I looked at the horde of junior assistants and thought I had never seen such an unprepossessing lot of nincompoops. The men were slack-lipped and low-browed with a definite long-armed simian look about them. The women were flat-chested, untidy about the hair, round shouldered, surly and quite distressing in every way. I almost walked out and sent you a telegram ordering you to abandon a library career forthwith and take up a position in the attendant's cubicle of the underground ladies' lavatories.

At long last one of the male assistants—or so I assumed as he had egg on his waistcoat—ceased giving a spirited performance of one of the three wise monkeys of Japan and approached me with a scowl. I put my question and he disappeared. In due course he returned, festooned with cobwebs, and said that quite a little research would be involved and would I agree to the answer being posted to me. I agreed and he produced a complicated form.

"Name?" he asked bluntly.

"Henry Garnett," said I.

He laid down his inefficient Biro. "But I know that name," he said, and looked up at me with a hang-dog expression. Suddenly his shapeless features widened and became firm in a smile. He stood up and bowed from the waist.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said. "You are Mr. Garnett, the author, aren't you? I ought to have recognised you from your pictures in the newspapers. I'll deal with your question straight away."

He departed and I thought his back looked like that of a youthful Hermes in flannel trousers.

It seemed so short a time that I waited after that. The female assistants flitted from stack to stack with the grace and figures of Miss Monroe, and whereas a few moments before, the readers at the long tables had been entirely niggers and the bastards of niggers, they were now the hosts of heaven—with, of course, a couple of coloured gentlemen ...

—This is through the eyes of a member of our massive public—a privileged one, it seems. What vision does the unprivileged member walk out with, I wonder.

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CALLANDER of CROYDON

A query caused a queue to form at both counters of a Coulsdon and Purley Branch. The single assistant on duty working hard to clear the incomers was startled by the crunch on a date-label behind him. Looking round, he found Mr. Callander, Chief of the neighbour borough of Croydon, gaily wielding the date-stamp. The incident is typical of the refreshing absence of superciliousness in one of our senior chief librarians. Continuing his pursuit of his predecessors, your editor visited Mr. Callander, who edited this journal from 1930 to 1933, and was entertained to nearly four hours of sparkling talk. The following does not purport to be his exact words, but Mr. Callander has kindly checked the copy and agrees that it represents his views.

Fiction has a Purpose

THE TIMES has recently suggested that public libraries should not stock fiction by living authors. Any comment?

It is wrong to dismiss fiction as escapist. Novels can provide enlightenment and information, sometimes to a greater extent than non-fiction. They are a means of communication with other ways of life; they reveal the different attitudes of other social and age groups. They have a proper and important place, therefore, in a public library. On the other hand some novels have nothing positive to offer. People may be better off reading them than smoking hashish, robbing banks, or beating wives, but they are nothing to do with the public library. The library is entitled to state its terms of reference and there is no more reason for the public library to be all things to all men than there is for, say, the British Museum which is also supported from public funds.

You once contributed to the ASSISTANT an annual review of fiction. What do you think of the "new movement" of Kingsley Amis, John Wain, etc.?

Damn good. I approve of anyone who is anti-pomposity, who pricks bladders—even when it means that I am the one who gets deflated.

You once criticised Southport library for not reserving fiction. It still doesn't do so. What do you think now?

Too many libraries have an artificial distinction between fiction and non-fiction, artistically and morally. I think that the distinction reflects a kind of priggish puritanism which thinks it sinful to enjoy one's self. I don't think fiction reading is sinful, and I have never felt that I have any mission to improve my fellow sinners. As a matter of practice, as distinct from do-gooding, if you don't reserve fiction, getting a particular novel is nothing but a lucky dip and it is always thoroughly embarrassing to the staff to have to confess to a reader that there is no way of ensuring that he can get a particular book known to be in stock. I prefer not to put my staff to enforcing a rule which the reader can see is indefensible. In practice, in every library where such a rule applies, fiction is reserved for a privileged few. This is inevitable, since if you make unreasonable rules, the staff will break them—it would be very awkward for the Chief Librarian if they didn't.

Examination Mania

What do you think of the examination syllabus?

My main impression is that students are asked to deal with unreal and artificially inflated subjects. A lot of minor techniques, bogus philosophies and theories seem to me to have been made into examination subjects merely for the sake of having examinations. The worst example of this is the theory of classification which has been talked up, written up, and blown up with a load of gas. Ranganathan, Wells and Palmer are the main culprits. An intelligent person fit for a senior post in a library ought to be able to apply a classification scheme in a couple of days by reading the preface and studying the schedules. (At this point, Mr. Callander delivered himself of an intricate and lengthy argument for defining levels of required proficiency in such crafts as cataloguing, classification in the neo-Wellsian phase of librarianship, and examining proficiency at these levels).

The administration examination should set out to find whether the candidate has grasped the principles of administration up to the level of responsibility which he might be expected to attain after passing the examination. To examine in this subject is difficult because administration is mainly an attitude of mind. The tendency of tutors to teach details of heating, lighting, ventilation, and so on is a symptom of the incurable passion of librarians for meddling in other people's business. In fact, it is no business of the librarian to plan and equip libraries; it is his job to formulate his requirements for a library, but it is an architect's job to furnish what the librarian calls for. When I was an examiner in this subject, I tried not to set papers on such details and hope it will not be done in future. The tutor and students are just wasting time if they are compelled to attempt examinations concerned with other people's jobs.

The Final examination should not be anything for which formal study and tuition is the key to a pass, but should be a test of mental calibre, aptitude and experience, and development. There should be an interview, a thesis (or evidence of good practical work), and one paper for which it would be useless to study, but which revealed the quality of the candidate, and which would really test his "mature" judgment. *In 1933 you complained of "the damnable belief that libraries and librarians must be neutral, emasculated, playing for safety all the time. The theory of respectable neutrality has done us immense harm." Have we improved in the last twenty years?*

I have come to believe that all libraries are a projection of the librarian's personality. All good libraries are different because the good librarian will follow his personal pillar of fire without worrying whether it leads him along the righteous paths of the textbook, and without bothering what the rest of the library world thinks. On the other hand the moribund library is generally the reflection of a moribund librarian. It may, of course, be just the right library for the community which owns it.

Would national standards and government aid help the moribund libraries?

No, poor libraries are the result of poor librarians and a "don't care" attitude of the public. This would not be changed by government aid. In any case, a uniform standard is impossible. People who live in the country usually do so from choice and, just as they forgo easy access to theatres and art galleries, so they must forgo a first-class library

service. I feel that we librarians are apt to forget that communities have a right to decide what sort of library they want and that they can get themselves good libraries if they *want* them.

Professional Nudgers

What about publicity?

There is an awful lot of bad publicity still being produced. Publicity is a question of nudging people in a certain direction and most of us have not the ability or resources to compete with the professional nudgers. A great deal of time is wasted in producing publicity material merely because other people do it. The library periodical should be undertaken with caution because when inspiration and imitation run dry, as tends to happen to amateurs, the later results tend to be rather dreary. The best form of public relations is to create the more-than-satisfied reader. (This last sentence summarises discreetly a lengthy passage in which Mr. Callander gave his views on "public relations" with some force and venom. We were too stunned to take full notes, but Mr. Callander does not challenge our recollection that the final bars of the fugue were "professional lying, face-saving, covering-up and excusing".)

Are you abolishing the Browne charging system?

Yes. The central library has long queues, particularly on Saturdays, which I think will be largely abolished by introducing photocharging. At the moment five full-time staff are employed on the ordinary processes of charging and discharging, excluding shelving, in the central library, and photocharging will be justified if it reduces the man-hours involved on this task. I like to use machines, not people, to perform mechanical tasks. I considered the alternative of token charging, but its weakness seems to be its abandonment of control of the books. The public are likely to realise this after a time and losses will be heavier than I can face.

What are your current thoughts on catalogues?

The ideal is a union catalogue at each service point. In practice and with present techniques, this results in catalogues of appalling size and a disproportionate amount of time spent at every branch in keeping them up to date. I experimented with a catalogue in book-form produced photographically, but this has been abandoned as it was not found possible to bring out supplements quickly. A pity, because it was a beautiful catalogue, but it was never up-to-date. I am now using B.N.B. cards and concentrating resources on a central union catalogue, supplemented by good bibliographical aids, which will be staffed at all times so that branch libraries may obtain their requirements quickly by telephone. For non-B.N.B. books, entries will be made by the quickest available method (an entry from a publishers' catalogue, for example, might be cut out and pasted on a catalogue card and it will be if this will give us an entry in the shortest time).

I feel that the cataloguing problem in libraries is not yet solved, and I want to experiment further. This is the sort of thing that ought to be done by the L.A.'s Research Committee, because there is a limit to how far one can go alone. That committee seems, however, completely ineffective at organising research and experiment, and there is no organisation bringing together individual librarians interested in a specific problem to pool their resources, ideas and experience. What P.A.T.R.A. does for the printing industry, the Research Committee should be doing for librarians.

Compulsory Membership of the Library Association

How would you make the L.A. an effective body?

At present assistants are press-ganged into the L.A. because they cannot take examinations without being members. These people are not ready to be members of a professional association and their reluctant presence weakens the L.A. There is no reason why the Association should not conduct examinations for non-members. The L.A. could then become a professional institute admitting only persons with appropriate qualifications and experience (no institutional members). As such it would be a powerful and influential body. At present its opinions are discounted because they depend to a large extent on the votes of immature assistants; responsible opinion being outnumbered by examination candidates whose sole reason for membership is that it is economically necessary for them to take the examinations.

I regret the tendency to sectionalise the L.A., as, for example, in the plea for a Municipal Libraries Section. The claim that non-public librarians are at a disadvantage is a parrot-cry; in what way do they suffer? Librarianship is one job, not many, and a good administrative librarian of one kind of library can surely appreciate the problems of any other type. Wells and Foskett have proved it.

If your scheme for a professional institute were adopted, what would happen to the A.A.L.?

It would re-form as an independent body or disappear altogether. Better for it to disappear than to exist as a dead horse propped up by L.A. examination regulations and flogged along by a few enthusiasts. But would it disappear? I don't think so and it would be a lot healthier.

Gramophone Libraries Illegal ?

Croydon's recent private bill contained a clause allowing the library to charge for the use of gramophone records. Do you think we should charge for all library services?

The clause did not become law because the Ministry of Education was against it. I still think, however, that the law should be changed—the concept of a free library is obsolete in present social conditions. The potentiality of public libraries is restricted by it. Books are essential and should be provided without charge, but there are many things the library could provide which are *desirable* but cannot really be called essential and which tend not to be provided because free public libraries cannot and should not provide them as free services. Therefore, do not provide them at the expense of the whole community, but at a cost to the minorities using them. Gramophone libraries are in this category as are picture loan schemes and specialised service to industry.

Some of the draft clause survived, though. It is often claimed that gramophone libraries are legally provided in libraries by virtue of the clause in the 1892 Act permitting specimens of art and science to be held. This is incorrect and Parliament would not have given to Croydon a library power which is already conferred by the existing Public Libraries Acts. A specimen is "an individual or part or piece from which the qualities of the class or whole may be judged." Thus, it is permissible to have one gramophone record in order to show what all the others look like, but not to hold a whole collection for loan. That gramophone libraries are, therefore, *ultra vires*, is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the enactment of the clause in the Croydon Act which empowers Croydon to provide and lend gramophone records,

BIGGER NUMERICAL BLOOMERS ?

In February, W. Howard Phillips complained that the Dewey Classification was being subjected to the hocus-pocus of synthetic techniques and to transmogrification by B.N.B. classifiers. We print some readers' comments :—

From A. Ll. Carver, Deputy City Librarian, Portsmouth.

Howard Phillips is right on the target in his *Think for Yourself—Again*. This present conception of classification helps no one, least of all the public. At its best it is the product of a cork-screw mind; at its worst—well, take the case of horse-shoeing. This seemed vaguely familiar to me, and blowing the dust from my memory, it came to me that Dewey himself had something about it in his Preface. (In my day we used to read and study this, in fairness to Melvil if nothing else. Does anyone bother now?). Sure enough, there it was, and still is, on page 32, para. 2. He not only warns against this modern heresy, but plainly states the correct place for the blacksmith's art. It was 682.1 thirty years ago; it still is. But do your readers realise the reasoning behind 636.1068531? Dobbin, friend of man, has been taken to the local branch of Freeman, Hardy and Willis and fitted up with a nice pair of suedes, with crepe soles, I suppose. Ever heard of checking back to the main head, or is that old-fashioned? Or perhaps it was not known that our shoes are a little different from a horse's. Ah well, I suppose we shall ultimately shelve everything alphabetically, and if no one knows the author of the book required, it will be just too bad. In the meantime, wasn't it Pope who said :—

Yet as a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.
They certainly do!

From A. C. Foskett, Librarian, Research Division, Metal Box Co.

May I, as a student who took the A.A.L. Correspondence Course for Group A, be permitted to comment. It is hardly surprising that students who take this course misapply "synthetic" methods of classification, since the course scrupulously avoids teaching them anything about these methods. It can hardly be denied that the work of Ranganathan, whether one agrees with his conclusions or not, is a most important factor in the modern study of classification; yet the only reference to it in the course when I took it (1954) was to a chapter in the *Elements of Library Classification*, dealing with mnemonics. One might compare this with a course in Biology where the only reference to the work of Darwin was to a chapter in *The Voyage of the Beagle*.

But why should I endeavour to confound Mr. Phillips when his own examples do so much more thoroughly? To place "the lore of wishing wells" in Geology, or "diplomacy" in History, shows that the student has not studied the schedules. Similarly, to place "horse-shoeing" at 636.1068531 shows that the student has studied neither the schedules nor the index, since in this both 682.1 and 636.10834 are given; the latter would collocate it with horses as Domestic Animals, but Mr. Phillips ignores it. These are examples of bad classification, not misapplication of the synthetic method.

Does Mr. Phillips really think that 507 is a satisfactory place for "the history of scientific education in Sweden in the 19th century"? The student trying to find a place for this book may well be forgiven

for looking for something more to the point. In the same way, 809.94—the history of literature in Europe—can hardly be said to show the subject of a book on “the influence of the Bible . . .” These are criticisms of D.C., not of the students who struggle to apply it.

Mr. Phillips derides the thought of classifying *The Municipal Year Book* beyond the point 352.042; I, on the other hand, have yet to go into a library where it was not further classified. It is *not* placed with the general sequence, but with the reference or quick-reference collections; the sub-classification is none the less real for being implicit (by location, in the library) rather than explicit (by notation, in B.N.B.).

The time has come when, in all fairness to the student, the Registration course should be fundamentally revised to give an adequate explanation of the synthetic principle—not only as organised by Ranganathan; after all, this principle has been used in U.D.C. for many years in a disorganised way, and Bliss uses it in his Systematic Schedules. Synthetic principles are not so complicated as Mr. Phillips seems to think.

Let us by all means think for ourselves; in Mr. Phillips' case, perhaps thinking, like Charity, should begin at home.

From. P. D. Gann, Gloucestershire County Library.

W. Howard Phillips launches an attack on the B.N.B.'s “transmogrification” of Dewey. With the greatest respect, Mr. Phillips, I would like to make the following points:—

(1) Even in so essentially practical a classification scheme as that recently constructed by the Library of University College, London, where simple notation is an integral feature, it was found necessary to use finer sub-division in the compilation of the classified catalogue than in the shelving of the books. (*Journal of Documentation*, December, 1954, p. 184). As a result, classified catalogue cards bear two class marks: the shelf mark and the index mark.

(2) The B.N.B. has to deal with the total national output of books, not just the accessions of a medium sized library. This fact and the original plan to issue classified cumulations as well as cumulated indexes meant that if users were not to find themselves hunting for the specific subject under general headings, the classification had to be minute. But whatever type of library uses the B.N.B. service, it is not bound to use its classification. It can substitute 398.3 for 551.493980942, or the equivalent Brown, Bliss or U.D.C. class mark if it so desires. The fact that the B.N.B. has identified the subject of the book is of valuable assistance to the classifier even though a different number is used. The feature headings enhance this value.

(3) As one who has endured Library School classification classes, and (I am thankful to say) did not have to take the exam. twice, I would like to point out how helpful it is to classify books under the eye of a tutor and to argue the point with him if need be the same day and not by correspondence. When Ranganathan's Personality/Matter/Energy/Space/Time formula was put forward by Messrs. Palmer and Wells in their *Fundamentals of Library Classification*, it seemed to me, struggling as I then was with classification theory, to bring much-needed principles of order into a world in chaos. If the L.A. examiners dislike the application of these principles to the process of classifying by Dewey, they need only state that the B.N.B. is not the answer book to Registration Group A (iii).

(4) Mr. Phillips implied that the B.N.B. staff were not *practical librarians*. It seems to me that a group of librarians who can float a catalogue card service, whose equivalent in private enterprise America

is state supported, are nothing if not *practical*. But there are shades of meaning attached to the word, e.g. in the case of the builder who regarded himself as practical and architects as parasitic theorists in that excellent novel, Creswell's *Jago vs. Swillerton and Toomer* (823.91 or F).

From J. Mills, Lecturer in Classification, The Library School, North-Western Polytechnic, London.

Mr. Phillips complains of the "flagrant misuse" of the DC by students and at once proceeds to blame it all on the operation of the synthetic devices in that scheme, instead of on its obvious cause—the lack of understanding by some students of the principles of library classification. Does this reflect a confusion in Mr. Phillips' own mind?

It is suggested that the absurdities in the examples result from their being based on the PMEST formula. Since none of the examples remotely demonstrate an application of Ranganathan's five categories, this suggestion also serves only to confuse the issue. It might be noted here that the five categories are not primarily a formula for synthesis: they offer a guide to the order of citation of the elements in any compound subject and are relevant to any classification, with the exception, perhaps, of Brown's. Whether, for example, to classify a book on the Committee system in the House of Commons as Legislation—GB—Lower house—Committees, or as Legislation—Lower house—Committees—GB demonstrates the most fundamental problem in classification; in so far as use of the formula forces the student and practical classifier to realize it every time he classifies, it can only be welcomed by anybody interested in intelligent classification. Incidentally, since Mr. Phillips refers to "Wellsian phantasy," it may be noted that the consistency with which the classifiers of the BNB construct their class numbers and the clarity with which the order of division is manifested in them by means of feature words and verbal extensions is a major reason why the BNB is such a boon to students and teachers of classification.

Mr. Phillips' real criticism involves two quite distinct points, and these should be disentangled. Firstly, he evidently disapproves on principle of close classification. But while he is perfectly entitled to his opinion, students should not think it is more than that. The arguments against broad classification were given with force and clarity by Richardson 50 years ago and need not be repeated here, although with the huge increase in the printed record they are more valid than ever. So, to a student in the examination, a title *The Bible and European literature* poses the question of whether such a subject is sufficiently distinct from a general history of European literature as to warrant a distinct class number. To this question I would certainly reply "Yes" and Mr. Phillips, presumably "No." Luckily, the examination syllabus leaves the student in no doubt, since it instructs him clearly to classify closely where possible.

The interpretation of "possible" in this context is the second point in Mr. Phillips' criticism. It is undoubtedly possible for a student to construct absurd numbers, and as any teacher well knows there will always be some students who will produce them. But to suggest, as he does, that the examiners should not test a student's mastery of the moderate intricacies of number building in case they make a hash of it seems to reflect an extraordinary view of the function of an examination; it is like asking for approximate answers only in an arithmetic examination in case a student should be careless with his decimal fractions.

Number building is an integral feature of the DC and cannot be dissociated from it. Also, to test a student's discretion in the application of common sub-divisions is to test his grasp of the principles of classification, and is an important part of the practical examination. To take Mr. Phillips' first example, *Lore of wishing wells in England and Wales*: the chain of this number in the DC is Social sciences—Folklore—Wishing wells—England and Wales. Since the third link is not specifiable, the fourth link should not be specified either and the class number should be 398.3, not 398.30942. This demonstrates, of course, the old principle of division not making a leap. But Mr. Phillips would not test a student's grasp of it. Similarly, the chain of the third example, *Influence of the Bible on European Literature* is Literature—European—in relation to Bible. Both phases (Literature and Religion) are exactly specifiable and the relationship sign 0001 links them. The student must also know that, in the DC, a common sub-division added to a place number (here, Europe) requires an extra nought to allow for a period division, giving the correct number 809.940000122. Admittedly it is absurdly long: it is so because of Dewey's poor allocation of notation and his insistence on pure Arabic numerals for "maximum simplicity." Most classifiers would modify it in practice (e.g., to 809.94:22). But just as full code cataloguing is taught so that cataloguers, knowing the limits of full cataloguing, are better able to appraise the degrees and merits of "limited" cataloguing, so are classifiers taught the full range of the DC so that they are better able to modify it if necessary.

Mr. Phillips' anxiety lest a student should be tested too stringently has not so far extended to those students using other schemes. If he tried to apply his arguments to the application of, say UDC or the BC, their fundamental weakness would become even more apparent.

Your Letters

- split duties — readers' advisers — staff
- library schools — useful classification

The Virility of Librarians

In February Les Everard's article "In Defence of the Junior" attacked split duties, readers' advisers, and the lack of virility in male assistants.

Three hearty cheers for Les Everard! His article said much that has wanted an airing for a long time.

Split duties impart such a feeling of depression that they have to be endured to be imagined. I had six years of them; not the least depressing factor was the sight of thousands of people tripping home from work while I, poor unfortunate, made haste for the 5.30—8.30 p.m. stint.

The fact that libraries remain open to the public on Saturday afternoons dissuades many intending applicants to public library posts. Several of my colleagues past and present are keen rugger and soccer players and cricketers, too. They have waxed loud and long on the evils of Saturday working and were no worse librarians for that. Even every other Saturday free does not ensure a regular game with a good club. One has, more often than not, to make up the number for the Old Boys' Third XV. I believe that Glasgow Public Libraries have experimented with "shutting shop" on Saturdays and have not reported any adverse

effects. Let the Sassenachs do likewise. My advice to any keen sportsman is to find a job with a county library headquarters; I did, and now have opportunity for a game of rugger every Saturday in winter and cricket in summer. The libraries that remain open on Saturdays can be comfortably staffed by those who "clutch wildly at the counter" (Everard) at the mention of sport. They can have their symphony concerts and what-not later in the day.

The statement that three-quarters of the library profession are female women, the remainder male women, is also worthy of some consideration. In my capacity of relief librarian I happened one day recently to be restoring my tissues at the "local" in an outlying county district when a chap asked me what I did for a living (he'd been to a funeral by the way); I told him that I manned the caravan library on the car park adjacent to the pub, whereupon I was informed that I ought to be (1) down the mines, or (2) in the Army, and that an old woman of seventy could do the job. My first inclination was to knock his block off (I had completed my two years' "statutory" in the Far East), but reason prevailed and he *had* just been to a funeral.

I have been involved in similar discussions with colleagues (female) with whom I work, who never fail to express surprise at any man worthy of the name working in a library.

Apparently Cutter and cricket, Ranganathan and rugby are not every woman's idea of the complete librarian.

VINCENT FORSHAW,

Relief Librarian, Staffordshire County Libraries.

I am in complete agreement with Mr. Everard that split duties are wrong, but should like to point out that there *are* juniors who quite honestly prefer splits. They have been offered a choice of time-sheets, their opinions have been asked (and this was not done by "an elderly, imposing chief"), and their final choice was—split duties. Should Mr. Everard be sceptical as to the existence of such juniors, I can show him written proof both of their existence and of their opinions!

With regard to his idea of the readers' adviser, to a certain extent I have done that work, and wish to state (a) that I was never in the happy (?) position of sitting twiddling my thumbs, waiting for work—on the contrary; (b) nobody ever seemed to find me intimidating—and what makes Mr. Everard suppose that the readers' adviser must be elderly and forbidding? and (c) with regard to extra hands being withheld from the counter, surely it is helpful rather than otherwise if a separate counter is staffed to deal with the registration of new borrowers, and with enquiries? The readers' adviser is not some rare specimen with a "touch-me-not" air; he or she is simply a library assistant with a sound knowledge of the stock and a flair for dealing with people.

BARBARA J. COLLINS, *Portsmouth Public Library.*

Technical

BOOKGUIDE

8d.
MONTHLY

DESCRIBES THE MONTH'S
NEW TECHNICAL BOOKS

April issue just out, lists 250 titles in 44
categories At Newsagents or by post 8d.
(6 months 4/-) from 21 Lower Belgrave
Street, London, S.W.1

A New Look

The February *Assistant* was the best since 1955. It carried a profusion of good, meaty articles which made it worth more than the usual cursory glance. Mr. Shearman's series will be an excellent feature, and I hope that Mr. Millward's "Any ideas" suggestion is taken up. Library humour is, however, more doubtful.

How refreshing to find that our professional periodical is concerning itself more with what we do in libraries, and less with what we do in our committees, and think of ourselves! More libraries and less library politics!

In fact, I should be entirely satisfied if I could persuade you, Mr. Editor, to abandon typographical gymnastics with the heading.*

P. G. NEW, *Coulsdon and Purley Libraries.*

*We were not aware of them, but offer a first—and last—sample for Mr. New.—EDITOR.

Fairy Tales Corrupt?

In the remarks in your February editorial relating to the L.A.'s *Books for Young People, Group I*, "confusion now hath (deliberately, perhaps?) made his masterpiece!"

Of course "cataloguing rules" can not "be shown to justify these pretences" which relate only to classification.

Is it not an excellent thing that classification has here achieved the desirable result of removing Fairy Tales from the Children's Fiction section? Are they really suitable children's light reading, or are they not rather a corrupting influence extolling, at the best, very doubtful ethical standards? Their main value is to anthropologists and psychologists. The other examples cited similarly show sensible, useful, classification. In any case the distinction between fiction and non-fiction is often a fine one as much so-called non-fiction has a fictional element in it (e.g. Biography).

While all practical librarians and most librarianship tutors will welcome Mr. Phillips' plea for commonsense "helpful" classification, the editorial remarks represent an over-simplified unhelpful approach to the subject.

S. J. TEAGUE, *Chelsea Public Library.*

Loose Frames Wanted

I quote:

"I have, as you very well know, a great deal of work on my hands. It's bad enough that I have to go to this lecture. I don't relish the idea of listening to Pforzheim, able though he is, let alone the prospect of hearing Rose Lorimer air her crazy theories afterwards. . . . If we want to know what Pforzheim . . . has to say, we can perfectly well read it in the journals."

So Angus Wilson in *Anglo Saxon Attitudes*. It might well have been said by a library school student on a wet morning, for so much of The Library Association's syllabus can be studied, given a reading list, without attending lectures at all. It is an utter waste of a tutor's time that he should be condemned, term after term, to repeat his notes on "issue methods" or Porphyry's wretched tree, whilst explanations lie manifest within a dozen textbooks.

Would not the library school tutor be most usefully employed as a "students' adviser," i.e. someone to whom the student, working within a loosely framed library school, but independently of a "class," could turn for advice on particular problems, and for guidance through the syllabus? This should also supply the tutor with time to prepare a very small number of lectures of extreme sagacity.

A comparable arrangement works, I believe, quite well at our greatest universities, where (if a further quote is permissible) they have, according to Aldous Huxley:—" . . . by far the best system of teaching. It is possible at Oxford or Cambridge to obtain a degree without ever attending any lectures at all."

IVOR KEMP, *Tottenham Public Libraries.*

New Examination Fees

The increase in examination fees forces at least one librarian to think of some method of reducing the financial burden. I would like to suggest the following:—

1. The *L.A. Record* should be optional and quarterly, with a lower rate of L.A. subscriptions for those who do not want the *Record*. The new *Liaison* fills the need for a monthly publication giving topical news, information and announcements.

2. The examination fees should be reduced after the first 2 attempts, again after 4 attempts, with all examinations free to those who have sat 6 times already. This would be a touching gesture to those who press on in the face of constant adversity instead of packing up and going down the mines.

Would the L.A. care to comment on the proposal for the *Record*? It seems to be a most privileged journal existing on very slender grounds. I know many assistants who find it dull and uninteresting, so let's hear from them, too.

R. M. LYLE, *Mobile Librarian,*
Hereford County Library.

London Invites

—you to **THE THEATRE**
to see a matinee of Enid Bagnold's play, "The Chalk Garden,"
with Edith Evans in the leading part.

—to **TEA**
at Lyon's Corner House, Coventry Street.

—to the **A.G.M. of the A.A.L.,**
at Chaucer House, at 6.30 p.m., followed by

—**THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**
of Miss E. J. Wilson, F.L.A.

The date: **Wednesday, 15th May, 1957.**

Tea and the theatre will cost 10s. 6d. There are a limited number of tickets and applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Greater London Division's Hon. Secretary, P. D. Pocklington, A.L.A., Public Library, Chelmsford.

Annual General Meeting, 1957

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the previous meeting, held in the Connaught Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, on Wednesday, 16th May, 1956.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE (University of London).

Session 1957-1958 begins
Monday, 30th September, 1957.

Part-time (Evening) Courses provided for Internal Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science and for the Academic Post-Graduate Diplomas in Psychology and Numerical Analysis. Facilities also provided for part-time and full-time students reading for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science.

Applications for admission should be made before 1st June. Pamphlet and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, W.C.1.

2. To receive the Annual Report of the Council, including the Annual Report of the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Auditors for the year ended 31st December, 1956.
3. The retiring President, W. Tynemouth, Esq., F.L.A., will formally hand over the office of President to Miss E. J. Willson, F.L.A.
4. To nominate and elect two Honorary Auditors, who, in accordance with Rule 5(b), may not be members of the Council.
5. To consider the following motion submitted by Peter D. Pocklington and W. Howard Phillips: "That this A.G.M. stresses to the A.A.L. Council that the professional education of student members is one of the Association's chief objects and that its educational activities should be subsidised, if necessary, from the general funds."
6. Any other business.

ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

(Section of the Library Association)

61st ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

The annual reports of this Association in the early fifties were much pre-occupied with finance. That they have been less so for the past year or two is partly a tribute to the rescue operation performed by one of our most successful Honorary Treasurers, Mr. J. S. Bristow, who, after serving his year as Past President, now leaves the Council with a gap which will not be easy to fill. Towards the end of the year the financial warning was sounded once more, with the Honorary Treasurer pointing a finger at our declining balances. Skilful management and a successful publishing programme keep the Association clear of real danger, but if we are not off the plateau we are near its edge, and there is reason to wonder how long steadily rising prices in all directions can be met by an income which remains tied to a capitation figure fixed over a quarter of a century ago.

Again this year the Council discussed posts at inadequate salaries at every meeting. Representations from the A.A.L. helped to create the procedure now adopted by the Library Association of informing all Branch and Section Honorary Secretaries as soon as action is taken on an advertisement for a post at an inadequate salary. Later in the year the L.A. Council also agreed to our request that in future they should advertise in *The Times Literary Supplement* whenever such action is taken.

Internal reorganisation continued, and with the final revision of the General Rules accepted by the Annual General Meeting, a new edition of the Handbook for Divisional Officers completed, and the revision of Council's Standing Orders last year, it may be hoped that the Association will remain constitutionally healthy for a few years.

The President was inducted and gave his address at the Annual General Meeting, which was held in his home town, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 16th May. The revised rules accepted by the meeting allow for the election in future of three "under-thirty" national councillors, and some will already have taken the unusually large total number of 22 candidates for the annual election as justification of the new rule.

The annual conference in its seventh year visited Norwich, where the theme, *Co-operation in Libraries*, was introduced in an opening address by Mr. R. F. Vollans. The discussion groups were most ably led by Miss G. S. Smith and Messrs. P. M. Caldwell, P. Colehan and O. M. Argles. The Council is grateful to Mr. Vollans and the discussion leaders, to the local authorities and librarians, and to Mr. F. D. Sayer, the Conference Secretary, and his divisional committee. All of these contributed greatly to the undoubted success of the conference, which despite its awkward location had almost a record attendance.

The high standard now expected of the A.A.L. Session at the Library Asso-

ciation Conference was maintained this year by Mr. O. S. Tomlinson at Folkestone. The meeting has been reported in the *Assistant Librarian*.

There were five Council meetings during the year. The following attendances were recorded:—

W. Tynemouth, F.L.A. (President) 5; Miss E. J. Willson, F.L.A. (Vice-President) 5; J. S. Bristow, F.L.A. (Past President) 5; A.L.I. Carver, F.L.A., 4; A. G. S. Enser, F.R.S.A., F.L.A., 4; A. C. Jones, F.L.A., 5; K. R. McColvin, F.L.A., 5; W. Howard Phillips, F.L.A., 4; O. S. Tomlinson, F.L.A., 5 (National Councillors); Miss B. C. Clark, F.L.A. (Bristol) 5; W. A. Smith, F.L.A. (Devon and Cornwall) 4; J. W. Hunt, F.R.S.A., A.L.A. (Eastern) 3; F. D. Sayer, A.L.A. (Eastern) 1; P. A. Churley, B.A., A.L.A. (East Midland) 5; Miss E. M. Jahn, F.L.A. (East Midland) 1; Miss L. E. Green, A.L.A. (East Midland) 4; Miss M. Amor (G.L.D.) 2; Miss J. Binder, F.L.A. (G.L.D.) 5; J. C. G. Brooks, B.Sc. (Econ.), A.L.A. (G.L.D.) 1; A. C. Bubb, B.A., A.L.A. (G.L.D.) 1; D. B. Gibson, F.L.A. (G.L.D.) 5; O. W. Keen, F.L.A. (G.L.D.) 4; A. R. Thomas, A.L.A. (G.L.D.) 1; Miss M. Wilden-Hart, F.L.A. (G.L.D.) 2; Miss C. Wildhaber, B.A., A.L.A. (G.L.D.) 4; D. A. G. Wilson, B.A., A.L.A. (Kent) 1; J. F. Yeates, F.L.A. (Kent) 4; J. Brown, D.F.C., F.L.A. (Liverpool) 2; A. Jones, A.L.A. (Liverpool) 5; Miss S. M. Pinches, A.L.A. (Liverpool) 1; G. D. Williams, A.L.A. (Liverpool) 1; Miss E. K. Wilson, F.L.A. (Liverpool) 1; H. A. Chesshyre, A.L.A. (Manchester) 3; J. A. Cochrane, F.L.A. (Manchester) 1; F. J. E. Hurst, M.A., A.L.A. (Manchester) 4; R. A. Bangs, B.A., F.L.A. (Midland) 3; K. Laugharne, A.L.A. (Midland) 2; L. E. Taylor, A.L.A. (Midland) 5; J. T. Graham, A.L.A. (North Eastern) 5; C. Muris, M.A., A.L.A. (North Eastern) 5; H. G. Roberts (North Wales) 1; R. I. J. Tully, F.L.A. (North Wales) 4; C. F. Shepherd, A.L.A. (South Wales) 5; J. N. Harris, F.L.A. (Sussex) 1; J. H. Jones, A.L.A. (Sussex) 4; B. H. Baumfield, F.R.S.A., A.L.A. (Wessex) 5; W. R. Flint, F.L.A. (Yorkshire) 1; G. Thompson, F.L.A. (Yorkshire) 5; P. M. Whiteman, F.L.A. (Yorkshire) 4; H. G. Holloway, A.L.A. (Honorary Treasurer) 5; W. G. Smith, F.L.A. (Honorary Editor) 5; P. G. New, B.A., F.L.A. (Honorary Publications Officer) 5; Miss R. J. Ensing, F.L.A. (Honorary Membership Secretary) 5; J. S. Davey, F.L.A. (Honorary Education and Sales Officer) 5; W. F. Broome, F.L.A. (Honorary Films Officer) 4; R. G. Surrudge, F.L.A. (Honorary Assistant Secretary) 5; E. E. Moon, F.L.A. (Honorary Secretary) 5.

A departure from normal practice was the holding of the May Council meeting in Newcastle on the day following the Annual General Meeting. Another attempt to keep members informed of the work of the Association has been the practice, commenced this year, of inviting students to Council meetings as observers. Students from the Brighton, Ealing, North-Western Polytechnic and Newcastle Schools of Librarianship have attended.

Although for the first time in very many years the name Martin was missing from the Council's attendance book, it figured prominently in the minutes, and 1956 may well be remembered as the Martins' year. Mrs. L. Martin joined her husband in the select ranks of the Honorary Fellows of the Association, the presentation being made at the Annual General Meeting. In addition, the Martin Award was instituted during the year. This is reported in more detail in the Education report which follows.

At the March meeting the Council heard with great regret of the death of a former President of the Association, Mr. H. Marr, of Sheffield.

The Council and its representatives continued to play their part in the affairs of the Library Association. Early in the year a memorandum was passed to the L.A. Council on the need for a better public relations policy. One concrete result to emerge from this was the L.A. Council's decision to publish a monthly news-sheet which will appear as an insert in the *Record* from January, 1957.

DIVISIONS:

A large part of the full record of the Association's work appears always in the annual reports of the Divisions, but some mention should be made here of a few of the projects carried out by the Divisions.

Special mention must be made of the Greater London Division on this occasion. In addition to the organisation of the largest Division in the country, the committee have found time to pursue a number of difficult tasks on behalf

of the Council. Among these were the compilation of a list of professional periodicals which should be provided by public libraries for students, a report on standardisation of stationery, a pilot survey on welfare and working conditions in non-public libraries, and the organisation of a most successful week-end school on display held at Finchley. Reports on these items have appeared in the *Assistant Librarian* during the year.

At the other end of the population scale the tiny Sussex Division have broken new ground with an ambitious scheme, accepted by the authorities in their area, for the interchange of staff who are studying for examinations. Among many other activities in the Divisions, untypical only in scale, was the ambitious week-end school with an all-star cast which was organised by the Yorkshire Division in November.

A smaller matter was the change of name requested by the Midland Division late in the year. In future there will be a West Midland as well as an East Midland Division, and those with a dread of cross-classification are appeased.

PUBLICATIONS :

Publications during the year were Corbett's *A.A.L. Guide to the First Professional Examination* (April), Caldwell's *An Introduction to County Library Practice* (June), and a revised edition in a special economy format of Hepworth's *Primer of Assistance to Readers* (December).

Two of the principal decisions made this year were to increase the type-size and page size of future A.A.L. *Primers*, and to bring the production of film-strips within the province of the Press and Publications Committee. It was found necessary in March to increase slightly the price of almost all publications to compensate for the higher postage rates.

The Association has 25 publications in print, 13 new works are in various stages of preparation, and revisions are in hand for a further six. Three proposed books are under consideration or deferred for the present. Going to press at the end of the year is Clough's *Bookbinding for Librarians*.

" THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN " :

Increased membership brought a record circulation of over 8,000 to the *Assistant Librarian*, the peak being reached in June with 8,167 copies printed. Another record was the printing of 109 letters from members. Considerable controversy appeared in the correspondence columns on such matters as the latest novel by Kingsley Amis, library schools, display, the independence of small libraries, the alleged deficiencies of examiners, women in librarianship, institutional membership of the Library Association, and underpaid posts. The December number was devoted entirely to a controversy on censorship arising from a member's suggestions concerning the morals of book selection.

The Examination Supplement in the March issue was the last to be edited by Mr. O. S. Tomlinson, to whom the Council tendered its thanks for his good services in that office. His successor is Mr. E. F. Ferry, who commenced in the September issue with a supplement dealing with the new First Professional Examination.

FILMS :

Distribution of the film *Resources Discovered* began this year after the sound track had been slightly amended. The film was shown daily at the L.A. Conference at Folkestone, and sales and hirings have been steady. Directed chiefly at the small industrialist and merchant, this film may be used effectively by librarians as propaganda material.

Index to Progress continues to be hired and purchased after six years of good service. It has not "dated" and is still being widely used by librarians to illustrate the general services offered by British public libraries.

During the year the Council decided to investigate the possibilities of a programme of film strips for use by students and by librarians for public relations purposes.

EDUCATION :

1956 will be remembered by many A.A.L. tutors for the uncomfortably large numbers of students allocated to them. 1,450 correspondence courses were

arranged, as compared with 1,277 in the previous year. Apart from increasing demands for the First Professional course, numbers were unusually high in Groups B and D of the Registration, and the early sections of the Finals syllabus. Our appreciation of the overworked tutors should be recorded. Efforts were made to strengthen the panel, but in some subjects inevitable resignations left us with weaknesses.

During the year we welcomed the following to our panel of tutors:—Miss E. J. Anderson, F.L.A., B. Armitage, F.L.A., S. Barton, F.L.A., J. L. Horner, F.L.A., A. C. Jones, F.L.A., Miss B. M. Mulcahy, B.A., F.L.A., J. C. Powell, F.L.A., C. H. Ray, F.L.A., H. S. A. Smith, M.A., F.L.A., W. A. H. Smith, F.L.A., J. F. T. Thomson, M.A., F.L.A., O. S. Tomlinson, F.L.A., L. G. Tootell, F.L.A. and J. Walton, B.A., F.L.A.

We received the following resignations with regret: Miss E. R. Ellison, B.A., F.L.A., L. F. Hasker, F.L.A., J. L. Hobbs, F.R.Hist.S., F.L.A., W. J. Hobby, F.L.A., R. J. Parker, F.L.A., A. J. I. Parrott, F.L.A., Mrs. M. Pehle, F.L.A., and A. Rennie, F.L.A.

Although Mrs. Martin officially relinquished her office as Honorary Education Secretary in 1955, she has done much on the editorial side of our courses this year, before finally handing over this side of the work to the Honorary Education and Sales Officer. The name Martin will be perpetuated in the Martin Award, a sum of 5 guineas to be presented to the correspondence course student gaining the highest marks at each First Professional Examination.

A.A.L. courses go out to Malaya in the East and Canada in the West. A visit by the Director of Dutch Library Services during the year led to specimens of our courses being sent to Holland for use as models when the Dutch Library Services organise their own courses.

MEMBERSHIP:

This year again the total membership increased, the total at 31st December being 7,396. This was distributed among the Divisions as follows:—

Bristol	232	South Wales	209
Devon and Cornwall	139	Sussex	127
Eastern	143	Wessex	200
East Midland	433	West Midland	649
G.L.D.	2416	Yorkshire	539
Kent	220	Schools	297*
Liverpool	422	Scottish, Irish, Overseas, etc.	535
Manchester	652		
North Eastern	436		
North Wales	44		
		TOTAL ..	7396

*Included in Divisional totals.

Comparative figures for the last five years are:—

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
6162	6490	6643	6637	7238

Members who had opted by 1st July, 1956, and were thereby eligible to vote totalled 5,964, as against the previous year's total of 5,766.

914 new members of the Library Association opted for the A.A.L. Seventy-nine personal letters were sent to new members who had not opted.

THE FUTURE:

If one were to look back through a file of annual reports, it would probably seem that the Association had been "at the cross-roads" several times in its history. It now seems obvious that the Library Association is also at a cross-roads. The part that the A.A.L. has played in the immediate past will probably be small in comparison to the responsibilities it may have to discharge in the future, perhaps within a vastly changed framework. We can only hope that we will be competent to discharge whatever responsibilities we may be forced to accept, and that we shall be as capable as our predecessors in making and taking opportunities.

W. TYNEMOUTH, *President*.
E. E. MOON, *Honorary Secretary*.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1st January to 31st December, 1956

GENERAL ACCOUNT

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
To:	£	s. d.	By:	£	s. d.
Balance from 1955 ..	908	3 0	Payments to Divisions ..	811	6 0
Capitation Grant ..	1935	12 0	Councillors' Expenses ..	659	14 5
Subscriptions ..	1	5 0	Film ..	79	3 2
Index to Progress—Sales ..	10	16 1	Stationery ..	196	14 9
—Rentals ..	4	9 6	Library ..	110	0 0
Resources Discovered—Sales ..	42	12 0	Postage ..	55	1 2
—Rentals ..	4	12 0	Conference ..	64	14 8
Miscellaneous ..	30	13 8	Annual General Meeting ..	13	13 0
			Annual Election ..	72	8 2
			Clerical Expenses ..	123	10 0
			Contribution towards		
			Assistant Librarian ..	500	0 0
			Miscellaneous ..	25	3 8
			Balance in hand ..	226	14 3
	<u>£2938</u>	<u>3 3</u>		<u>£2938</u>	<u>3 3</u>

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
To:	£	s. d.	By:	£	s. d.
Balance from 1955 ..	533	13 4	Assistant Librarian—		
Sales ..	2206	6 9	Printing ..	1335	4 7
Assistant Librarian—			Distribution ..	383	18 0
Subscriptions ..	175	19 0	Stationery ..	117	10 2
Advertising ..	579	6 0	Royalties ..	434	4 11
Cont. from Gen. A/c. ..	500	0 0	Distribution ..	205	17 0
Miscellaneous ..	4	0 6	Postage ..	113	8 0
			Advertising ..	14	0 0
			Insurance ..	5	13 3
			Printing ..	532	4 9
			Refunds ..	61	11 0
			Clerical Expenses ..	150	0 0
			Miscellaneous ..	22	5 8
			Balance in hand ..	623	8 3
	<u>£3999</u>	<u>5 7</u>		<u>£3999</u>	<u>5 7</u>

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ACCOUNT

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
To:	£	s. d.	By:	£	s. d.
Balance from 1955 ..	225	19 1	Tutors' Expenses ..	2713	6 0
Students' Fees ..	3533	2 1	Hon. Education Secretary's Expenses ..	149	8 7
Sale of Notebooks ..	18	3	Postage ..	75	0 0
			Stationery ..	229	18 4
			Refunds of Fees ..	6	17 6
			Standard Courses—		
			Compiling ..	68	5 0
			Editing ..	76	13 0
			Duplicating ..	356	3 11
			Miscellaneous ..	2	0 0
			Balance in hand ..	82	7 1
	<u>£3759</u>	<u>19 5</u>		<u>£3759</u>	<u>19 5</u>

BENEVOLENT FUND ACCOUNT

INCOME			
To:	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1955 ..	451	6	6
Interest on N.S. Certificates	11	9	7
Interest on P.O.S.B. Account		4	0
	£463	0	1

EXPENDITURE			
By:	£	s.	d.
Balance in Hand ..	463	0	1
	£463	0	1

All the above statements audited and found correct.

(Signed) A. E. BROWN, } Hon.
W. H. MABEY, } Auditors.

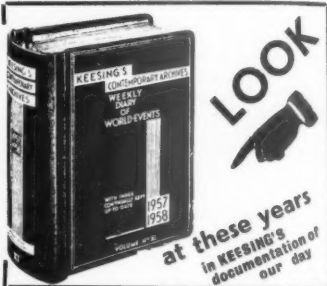
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